The Washington Times.

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The Tariff and Foreign Trade.

While Senator Fairbanks and other Republican orators are expatiating upon the growth of our foreign trade during the last four years, they ought not to omit an explanation of how the policy of their party has contributed to increase either the exports or the im-

Surely, it will not be claimed that raising duties to such a point that foreign goods cannot be sold in competition with our own in the American market will increase imports. No extreme champion of the tariff should desire to make such a claim, for the whole the ory of the high protection doctrine is that the importation of anything which we can ourselves produce is an unmitigated evil. The home market for American producers has been the motto of the protectionists always.

It cannot be said with any sort of reason that the policy of keeping foreign goods out of the American market has any tendency to induce other countries to buy more of our products. The effect must be and is directly the other way. If other nations cannot sell they cannot buy, and even if they could buy from us in such circumstances, it is not in human nature for them to increase their purchases here as a result of a policy on our part which causes them to feel unfriendly toward us.

It is as plain as light that the effect of high tariffs is to restrict trade. In former years no champion of that system ever defended it upon the ground that it would increase our foreign trade. Its purpose was said to be the development of our home industries. All of this may be well enough in its way within reasonable limits, but it would be absurd to claim that it increased our foreign trade. The simple truth is that our commerce has expanded, in

Illiteracy in Virginia.

The census reports show that there is more illiteracy among the white males of voting age in Virginia than in any other State, the percentage being given at twelve and a half. This will surprise many, and it may tend to explain the anxiety displayed by the Constitutional Convention of that State not to disfranchise the illiterate white voters. But aside from all such considerations, it is a rather unpleasant exhibit to contemplate, and especially in view of the fact that these illiterates are nearly all natives of the United States and of the State, in which they reside. The civil in which Virginia was the greatest of battlefields, retarded educational progress in the State, as it did material long ago, and it is hard to resist the conclusion that the Old Dominion has not shown as much interest in educational matters us it should.

In a Republic general education of a broad and comprehensive character is of prime importance. The teachings of the schools do not always make an intelligent voter, but they lay a good foundation upon which he may build. Without the rudiments of an education it is hard for any man to obtain a clear understanding of public affairs. Necessarily he is dependent for his knowledge upon such information as may be imparted to him by others, and he always receives it colored by partisan bias. He is not able to sift the true from the false, nor can he generally draw logical deductions from the knowledge which he thus acquires.

The leaders of thought in Virginia appear to be impressed that illiteracy in the electorate is a serious evil, and are seeking for a remedy. There is nothing wrong in disfranchising an ignorant man. It may serve the double purpose of at once making the electorate a more intelligent one and of spor ring up the ignorant to improve themselves mentally. But beyond this there should be a concerted effort for the increase of school facilities, for without them it is very hard for poor people properly to educate their children. Perhaps a little coercion may also be needed. Whatever is required to ameliorate conditions in this respect should be

Much of the annual report of Colonel Mills, Superintendent of the West Point Military Academy, of which we have printed a synopsis heretofore, is devoted to the subject of hazing. This is not strange. A year ago the whole country was excited over reports of the eruel and often inhuman practices of upper class men upon new cadets. Public opinion was so strong on the matter that first an army board and afterward a Congressional committee sat and took testimony. The record of those inquests shows that not every thing which had been charged directly alleged indirectly was proven Enough was shown, however, to satis fy the country that, under the hazing system, the Military Academy practi cally was dominated by a gang of young men whom it would have been gross flattery to designate as hoodlums

Nothing much happened punitively as a result of these investigations. Through their class presidents the boys frankly, and with the true spirit of old West Point in its hazingest days, came forward, grounded arms, said that if there was anything they were sorry for they were glad of it, surrendered at discretion, and promised that if forgiven this time they would daily and nightly

the past consigned to oblivion. The general public did not accept that view, but Congress did, and for the nonce there was an end of the matter. the military authorities were stirred up and really went to work to stop the

abuse. Colonel Mills, in his report, states that the matter already had been given serious attention at headquarters, and that if the amendments to the regulations which would have taken effect at the beginning of last year had been allowed to go into operation in advance of any popular outcry, all would have been well, and without publicity. Unfortunately for such a scheme of absolution without penance, the American people felt that the habit of upper class men of pouring Tabasco sauce-locally known as "hell" sauce-into the eyes application of drastic measures to reform it. The general verdict seems to be that publicity was a good thing intrinsically, and has tended to produce the changes in the esoteric life and conditions at the Point to which Colonel Mills refers with pardonable pride.

We do not find that thorough reform vas effected instantaneously. When the new boys reported in March of last year to take their examinations Colonel Mills says it was evident "that some members of the fourth class felt that attention other than that exercised by authority should be given to these prospective newcomers." Consequently there was hazing, and one member of the fourth and two members of the second class were punished. These disciplihary acts, it appears, furnished the cause for the student outbreak against the Superintendent which occurred in April, 1900. The instigators of the revolt were dismissed, since which time all has been quiet and nice in the institution. Colonel Mills considers that the era of hazing, brutal fighting, and Tabusco has permanently closed.

No War Upon Capital.

In a late speech Colonel Kilbourne, Democratic candidate for the governorship of Ohio, laid especial emphasis upon the fact that the party for which he stands is not the enemy of capital legitimately employed. This was both timely and proper. No political organization can afford to assume an attitude of hostility to wealth, and none should desire to do so. There are a few really good and deserving men who have no ambition for the accumulation of riches. Some of these are devoted to religious pursuits, others are in the field of educational work, and some are deep in the mysteries of scientific research. But the most of men are engaged in some business or calling the immediate object of which is the improvement of their material well being.

Every business man, every farmer, every mechanic, and every laborer who spite of tariff restrictions-not by their is not in some way mentally or morally degenerate is working for the acquisition of those things which the world calls "wealth." The extent of men's ambition with respect to this their environments, and the opportunities which seem to present themselves.

What is riches to one man may appear almost like poverty to another, but each the latter of the unusual commotion. matter varies with their dispositions, in his way and according to circumstances is seeking for more and more. It is impossible to draw an arbitrary line and say that no man shall accumulate more than so much, The moment such a thing is done the material prog- his reasons for leaving the fleet on the ress of mankind will be at an end, morning following the receipt of such inwhile the intellectual development of teresting and significant information. The the human race will be most seriously checked. Education and scientific the same circumstances, discovery in the abstract count for very little. There must be a practical application of them along industrial and commercial lines in order to make them of real value.

With the advance of scientific discovery and mechanical invention, the forces of nature are brought to the aid scale, which in turn require large capital. How large it should be allowed to become in a particular case is a matter over which government should attempt no control. The efforts of the governing power, which in this country is the people, should be directed to the prevention of abuses by organized capital. and should be confined to that end. Here is the distinction that should be kept ever in view. Frequently in general discussion it is obscured. From the language employed by some R would be inferred that they looked upon it as a sin to acquire wealth even in the fairest and most honorable way. Others seem to think that capital should be given everything that it demands, and that an unwillingness to make the rich richer by special privileges and advantages is in the nature of communism. Capital is quite able to take care of itself without any governmental bolstering. So far as paternalism is to be permitted to influence our legislation, it should be framed with reference to the interests of the middle and poorer classes rather than of those who already are enormously rich. But the true rule is so to shape the laws that they will do equal and exact jus-

tice to all classes alike. Some of the advocates of reform are extremists in their views, but this is largely owing to the exacting nature of the demands made by the capitalistic classes. During recent years it is un deniable that wealth has had a tremendous hold upon legislation, both State and national. The never ending de mand of capital has been for special privileges and largesses. The argument has been that if those advantages were conferred, the benefits would promptly be distributed among the people generally. The actual result has been that while there has been something of a distribution of benefits, it has been a very unequal one, and those who were the direct beneficiaries have always re

tained for themselves the lion's share The political issues of the day do not involve any trespass upon the rights of capital. There is no proposition being made to deprive any person of what rightfully belongs to him, or to force a communistic distribution of wealth, The war against the trusts does not rest upon the idea that they must be over thrown because they represent large capital. The contention is simply that they should not be permitted to menopolize great industries and oppress the people by forestalling the markets and maintaining prices at unjust figures.

cadets should be taken at their word level. There is nothing in this that and their amiable little weaknesses in should give capital, fairly and bonestly employed, the slightest tremor of fear.

The Fight in Pennsylvania.

The fight for decent and honest gov ernment in Pennsylvania is now on in earnest. The fusion of the reform forces has been made complete by the omination of E. A. Coray, independent Republican, for the office of State Treasurer, by the Democratic State Central Committee. To enable this action to be taken, Mr. A. J. Palm, the regular Democratic nominee, withdrew from the ticket, accompanying such action with a splendid and patriotic state ment of the political conditions in the State which impelled him to take that course. Some of the Quay "Democrats" who had been expelled from the committee instituted legal proceedings, and the nomination of Mr. Coray, who was and throats of "plebes," demanded the named as Palm's successor, was declared invalid on technical grounds. He was renominated in such manner as accepted in a letter that should be read by every friend of good government in the United States. in stating the issues of the campaign,

among other things Mr. Coray says:

"During the first five months of the pre-"During the first five months of the present year the people of Pennsylvania were permitted to witness the unfolding of the most ingeniously devised and gigantic scheme of public plunder ever attempted in any single assists of the State Legislature. The scheme involved the purchase of the organization of that body. It involved the purchase of a seat in the United States Senate. It involved the changing of the libel laws for the purpose of muzzling the public press. It involved the destruction of popular government in cities of the second class. It involved laying all the real estate of the great city of Philiadelphia under tribute to the machine. Finally, it involved reliabursement to great city of Philadelphia under Floude of the machine. Finally, it involved reinbursement to the machine and its henchmen for all the time and trouble incurred by themselven out of the assets of the Commonwealth—that is to say, the taxpayers of the State were to be made to pay

The attempt to muzzle the press failed in the Legislature, through the Republican revolt against the machine. The bill by which the ring sought to control the taxation of the great city of Philadelphia has been declared unconstitutional. But the railway franchise steal went through; the ripper bill, by which local self-government is destroyed in cities of the second class, including Pittsburg, still stands, and the machine is yet in complete control of the State. It aims to retain that control. The stake for which it is playing is a big one, and it will move heaven and earth to win. It has a huge majority to begin with, and it will seruple at nothing which may be necessary to enable it to maintain its grip. Its power cannot in any event be wholly broken in the approaching election, but the success of the fusion forces may lay a foundation for a complete trlumph a little later on. Even a good, strong showing at the polls, without actual success, may be a harbinger of victory the next time. The sympathies of the entire country should be with the reformers of the Keystone State in this battle with a ring that has no principle but plunder.

At the Court of Enquiry yesterday the prosecution received an additional joit in the testimony of Lieutenant Commander Harlow, who swore to the fact that in steamer smoke, and fires in Santiago Har hor. This is a piece of history which the Navy Department has not desired to have spread upon the record of the Court. The inference is that it naturally calls for an explanation from Admiral Sampson as to public is fairly well convinced that, in Schiey would have had to face a courtmartial.

became evident that in the West Indian campaign which he conducted to such a brilliant ending, Admiral Schley had things to contend with other than those necessarily incident to a difficult duty. On the stand yesterday he related how a flagship despatch dated or of man in Industrial undertakings. May 2 did not reach him until June 10. This means operations upon a large Captain Lemly fought hard to keep this testimony out, but the Court allowed it. was a significant illustration

A Mr. Boissevain, editor of a paper in Amsterdam, has addressed an appeal to President Rooseveit begging him to me-diate in favor of the Boers. There is not the least doubt that he would like do so. The trouble is that one-handed mediation is an impossibility; both partles must agree to it in advance. There is such a thing as armed interference, which does not require anybody's consent; but the United States could hardly be expected to resort to that.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. A. E. McCrea occupies the post of consulting architect in the city of Marquette, Mich. She has iaid out several parks and a boulevard and designed a normal school, a prison, and two railroad

John W. Owens, of St. Louis, has been member of the Masonic fraternity for a half century, and for the last twenty-four years has been Grand Tyler of the Mis-

ouri lodge. F. A. Sampson, of Sedalia, Mo., has given to the Missouri Historical Society his library of 7,000 titles bearing on Mis-souri history, which he has been collect-ing for thirty-three years.

Through his mother, Martha Bullock, of Georgia, President Roosevelt's ancestry straced back to the Scottish kings, John and Edward Bailol. This name, to escape he wrath of Edward I. King of England, cas changed to Baillie, and from a branch of that family, which early settled in the South, the President is descended.

Prof. Koch, the noted Berlin surgeon as been given the rank of major general y Emperor William.

Senators Pettus and Morgan are the idest members of the upper branch of Congress. The former is eighty and the atter seventy-geven. Mr. Halley, of Fexas, who is only thirty-eight, is the

One of the greatest Greek scholars of

the United States, Prof. Gildersleeve, of Johns Hopkins University, Baitimore, this week attains his seventieth birthday. Miss Mary Coleman, one of New York's women lawyers, is just now defending a murderer in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court there.

Brooklyn's oldest voter is Isaac Price. who was born there on March 26, 1802. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. A. retired, dined with King Leopold at the

palace in Brussels Tuesday evening. Dur-ing the afternoon the general had a long private audience with the King. The "Atlanta Journal" is authority for the statement that Gen. Stonewall Jack-

FOREIGN TOPICS.

The fad among the sporting fraternity in the forest-covered districts of Ger-many at present is the wood-chopping contest. In the outskirts of nearly all the cities and villages of the Black Forest the hardy inhabitants take delight in the sport. Sunday is the day usually selected

for the contests.

The sport is not a new one. The first ompetition of this kind was inaugurated Australia, in 1991 - The trunks to be

Australia, in 1991... The trunks to be chopped are usually about six and a half feet in circumference. The points considered by the referees are the smoothness of the cuts and, of course, the time in which the work is buished.

The champion woods apper of the world is William Cheilis, of Victoria, a giant, who measures six feet siven inches in his stockings. He chopped a trunk of the above description and of hard wood in four minutes and eight and one-quarter seconds not long since.

An Austrian civil engineer named Kress, the inventor of an airship, came to grief a few days ago, together with his flying machine, which he called the kite flyerto meet the objections urged, and has Drachenflieger-and nearly lost his life. His idea was that balloons will never be steerable and that we must imitate the flight of the birds or at least the movement of kites so that an aeropiane con-sisting of several of such kites, arranged like the head, toil and wings of a bird and moved by a light motor would be the ideal flying machine.

Herr Kress constructed a number of models, but, unlike Count Zeppelin, he was not supported, and only when the Emperor gav. him 6,000 floring from his Emperor gav, him 6,000 florins from his private purse was be able to collect some 20,000 florins for building a full-sized machine. He had, however, the mistortune to order his motor at the wrong place—somewhere in Germany—where payment was demanded in advance, so that when a motor weighing 300 kilos instead of 240, as agreed, was delivered he was helpless.

This heavy motor, which did not answer to the dimensions and weight of the other parts of the machine, was the cause of

This heavy motor, which did not answer to the dimensions and weight of the other parts of the machine, was the cause of his disaster, Herr Kress made his experiments on the surface of the reservoir of the Vienna waterworks, seventeen metres deep, and when the "flyer" had risen a little suto the air it was top heavy in consequence of the too weighty motor, and dipped so deeply into the water that the light linen of the aeroplanes became soaked. Thereupon the machine sank with its inventor, who would have been drowned had he not would have been drowned had he not worn a life belt and had not some bystanders quickly rendered assistance. Herr Kress, who was for years a music teacher in London, is now an old man with whom much sympathy is felt, but that he will receive enough support to be able to build another machine with a better motor is very doubtful.

M. Johansen, the official palnter to the

M. Johanson, the official painter to the French Miulstry of Marine, who accom-panied the Czar of Rursia on his recent imperial cruise from Kiel to Dunkirk, describes his experiences in a letter sent to the "Paris Journal" by M. Bernard

Douay from Berck-sur-Mer.
M. Johanson, referring to his stay at
Elsinore, says: "It was a magnificent sight to see King Edward arrive at Elsi-You know that he puts all the other Majesties in the shade.

What an entrance! Not in a steam launch, the same as all Kings have nowa days, covered with a reversible landau-hood, very comfortable, but not at all hood, very comfortable, but not at all esthetic. No; but a long white barge, which twelve clean looking sailors, the finest men in Eugland, pull with the striking rhythm of a dozen oars all moving with a single swing. The perfect sweep, a sight to rejoice the heart of a sailor, described by the boat before touching the quay, and in the bows that handsome man in the red uniform of a Danish hussar, standing out against the draperles of azure sath.

"Then the manner in which he klases the hand of the Czarina before embracing her and the same ceremonial with all the princesses, saiding with his wife and his daughter, Princess Maude. It is elegance and majorty personlified."

The people of Germany are approaching a great industrial crisis, caused by the introduction of a high protective tariff into the policy of the Government. The tendency of all Europe is toward the protection of domestic industries by imosing duties upon foreign merchandise. England is now the only nation in Europe that upholds the principle of free trade. Bismarck was the father of the protective policy in Germany, just as he was the father of Socialism, although every man you meet might stoutly declare that he neither a protectionist nor a Socia ist. Ever since the Empire the tendency of Germany has been to build up its in fustrial enterprises by the aid of the Government and protect its farmers so far as possible from foreign competition and finally it has decided to follow the example of the United States and impose a tariff upon everything that is imported from foreign countries except certain raw products that are required in the German manufactories and are not pro-For two or three years a commission of

duced at home.

For two or three years a commission of experts, representing the customs service and the principal industries involved, including several professional political economists, have been engaged in the preparation of a tariff which is supposed to be a scientific triumph, the most perfect and logical legislative composition that has ever been produced. It is based upon the same principles as the McKinley Act of 1890, and resembles it in almost every schedule, but the average German is too proud and patriotic to admit that the legislators of his country are imitating the United States. He is exceedingly sensitive on this subject. Every man takes pains to volunteer the assurance that the political economists of Germany had thought it all out and had evolved the principles and devised the details long before the Congress of the United States ever approached the subject, and that their new tariff is an absolutely original and unique creation, based upon theories invented and developed by the highest scientific statesmanship in the world.

The new tariff is to go into effect in 1894 provided the Reichstag approves it.

manship in the world.

The new tariff is to go into effect in 1904, provided the Reichstag approves it, but before that happens there may be one of the hottest and most interesting fights that ever took place in human politics. Political lines in the Reichstag will be disregarded, and the members of that body will vote independently of previous party affiliations, according to their own interests and those of the constituents they represent.

interests and those of the considerents they represent.

The Reichstag is composed of 357 members, about one for every 132,000 inhabitants, who are elected by universal suffrage for a term of five years. The present Reichstag expires by limitation in 190, one year before the proposed tariff takes effect, and will hold two sessions before an election can be held. The members of the present Reichstag were not selected to deed the tending political issue, and i election can
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ie present Reichatag were not
j decide the pending political issue, ar
he opportents of the tariff are deman
ag a postponement of its considerati
another election. ing a postponement of its cuntil after another election.

The London papers are complaining o he "utterly unsuitable" buildings and ac commodations in which the London County courts are held. It is stated that the are "wholly unworthy of the metropolis and no self-respecting provincial town One day this week, in Portland, Me., a marriage license was taken out by Josiah H. Tilton, aged 86, to wed Carolice Griswold, aged 82. cially uncomfortable. At Westminster, where the cases are of important nature, frequently involving considerable sums and question: of difficulty, "barristers, solicitors, jury, judge, and witnesses ar solicitors, jary, judge, and witnesses are all mixed up together in a space about ten feet square, an area which would be unsuitable for as many pigs to dwell in comfort. If it were not for the quiet dignity of the presiding judge, the proceedings would resemble a bear garden. At Brompton the press is often so great that it is practically impossible to get it or out of the court, and the only possible place for a consultation with a client is the public thoroughfare or the public house.

At Whitechapel "the robing room is of was, so full of old documents and parch ments that it is next to impossible to fine place to leave a hat." At Shoreditel the entrance to the court and the registrar's court are both so small as to make it a work of difficulty to push one's way which the sky for the least sign of haze, and, if found, promptly report it.

Old and young army officers, who look upon the Academy as their sima mater, and love it all the more for what has happened to them within its reservation, with one accord shouted that the

YALE'S GIFTS OF DEGREES.

an Editorial Utterance in Reply to Certain Criticisms.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 35.-The feeling of Yale officials is tonight voiced in an edi torial in the "New Haven Evening Register" regarding the conferring of degrees by the Yale corporation at Wednesday bicentennial festivities. The editorial is in part as fellows, and is in response to criticisms of the corporation with ref-erence to the failure of Booker T. Washington to receive a degree from Yale.

erence to the failure of Booker T. Washington to receive a degree from Yale:

"It could hardly have been the expectation of the corporation that everybody would concur in all the selections. It is a triumph of judgment that so little criticism has been made.

"As we have said before, the name of Admiral Sampson was selected without reference to the controversy over the hattle of Santiago, and least of all could it have been foreseen that the degree would be conferred at a moment when an enquiry was being made into the conduct of Admiral Schiey. Sampson was made an adopted son of Yale for reasons which are personal to him, and wholly impersonal to any other naval officer, a great many of whom would be honored if it was the practice and policy of a great university to sprinkle degrees about as one does pepper from a perforated box. "President Roosevelt received his degree not because he holds the high office he does, but because, in his deeds as a citizen and writer, he has reflected the sort of stuff Yale admires. When it was offered him he was not thought to he within a general explanation can be offered in regard to the degree given Archbishop Ireland. His religion was neither a help nor a hindrance to his good fortune. He is, in the eyes of the Yale corporation and its great body of alumni, a representative American citizen whose best energies and efforts have been put forth for his fellow man.

"The failure of Booker T. Washington to receive a degree is to be explained upon the ground that he was not voted one. He is held in the highest respect at Yale, and as President Hadley says, he enjoys 'the fullest admiration for the work he is accomplishing. His color neither helped him nor hindered him. The degree went to Dr. H. B. Frissell, the head of the Hampton (Va.) Institute, because it is the best college for the education of the negro race at present existing in the United States. It would have been improper, under the circumstances, to have honored both Frissell and Washington with the same degree, though f

United States. It would have been improper, under the circumstances, to have honored both Frissell and Washington with the same degree, though far stranger things have happened in life than that seoner or later, Mr. Washington should receive the seal of Yale's approval upon als magnificent achievements.

"To have been considered by the corporation in that connection, as President Hadley frankly says he was, is a measure of praise accorded to but few, and which we have no doubt a man of Mr. Washington's character appreciates at its true value. In short, Yale was eminently just and judicious in her grant of degrees on Wednesday, and all criticism is gratuitous."

by His Visit.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25 .- Archbishop Ireand, who has been the guest of Yale dur ing her bicentennial, went to Hartford this afternoon to visit Bishop Tierney, of the Connecticut diocese. This is what the Archbishop said about Yale:

Archbishop said about Yale:
"As to the general celebration at Yale, I was delighted with it. Everything in it and connected with it was on so lofty and so inspiring a plane that I leave New Haven not only delighted, but instructed. The discourses were of the highest type of thought and oratory. The minor features of the celebration were not unworthy of the ideals held out by those discourses. Wednesday was the climax when the scene, with all its inspirations, was simply sublime.

discourses. Wednesday was the climax when the scene, with all its inspirations, was simply sublime.

"Although I have known of Yale for many years, and have appreciated its work, it was, nevertieless, a revelation to me to hear grouped in the few statements and facts what the work of Yale had been, the deepening impression made on the whole country, the wide influence it has exercised on the life of a whole nation to an extent that all Americans must feel it and feel grateful to the university for the work it has done. The high intellectual qualities of the President of Yale and his associates, the lofty ideals which they put before themselves are guaranties of the work which in the future it will accomplish for America.

"The immediate result on the country of the celebration will be the emphasizing of the importance, indeed, of the absolute need, of high intellectual culture for America.

"If America is to fulfill properly the great mission which is now opening before her, being a leader not only of commerce and of industry, but of far-reaching political civilizing influence among the nations of the earth, to the hyoper fulfillment of the mission America requires, indeed, more powerful efforts toward her material aggrandizement, but she requires in a very special manner colleges and universities that will, as Yale

he requires in a very special manner col-ges and universities that will, as Yale as done and is doing, lift high the intel-

A LIBRARY FOR SAN JUAN. Mr. Carnegie Makes a Gift Under the

Usual Conditions. SAN JUAN, P. R., Oct. 25,-Mr. Brum ugh, Education Commissioner, received a letter from Andrew Carnegie yesterday donating \$100,000 for a library here, under the usual conditions, the city having to appropriate \$6,000 and the island \$2,400 for maintenance. The Governor, Commission-er of Education, and the Mayor will be a berpetual committee of the library.

The building will be erected in the Plaza Colon, and will contain about 25,000 books in English and Spanish. The people are istounded by the size of the gift. The expenditure of the money will, it is said, comewhat relieve the currency stringency here.

TO BE MOUNT M'KINLEY. A Plan to Change the Name of

Mount Pleasant.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Oct. 25.-A bill will be introduced in the next Legislature changing the name of Mount Pleasant, in the Presidential range, to Mount ant, in the Presidential range, to Mount McKinley. There is a precedent for the change, inasmuch as, besides the five early Presidents, only those who have been shot by assassins have had their names given to mountains.

The name Lincoln was bestowed on the second highest peak of the Francoria group, and Mount Garfield displaced Haystack Mountain in 1881.

The Ohio Campaign.

(New York Tribune.) Certainly in his appeal for support or uch issues as the abandonment of the Philippines to native terrorism, or the revision of the Dingley schedules on "tariff for revenue only" lines, Colonel Kilbourne has neither advanced his own chances of election nor injured those of the senior United States Senator, now seeking re-election as an unqualified advocate of the Republican party's present fiscal and for-eign programme.

A Boomerang. (New York World.)

Many of the new vessels built at Bath are small ones for the coastwise trade. Others are constructed for use in trading ventures with our new possess with Cuba. Nevertheless, the revival at with Cuba. Nevertheess, the Pervisa at the Maine yards represents an impulse in the ship-building industry which the senior Senator from the Pine Tree State will not find of use in his rendvocacy of the Ship Subsidy bill.

The Full Dinner Pail.

(Louisville Courier-Journal.)
The argument of a full dinner pail is not strong in logic, but it is semetime very effective. In New York it is appar ently not meant to be taken as a bit of grim humor, but it is presented seriously. It has the merit, at least, of being as fair for one side as it is for the other.

The Present Need.

Reneal our obsolete navigation laws and if we do not then build up a more marine there would be a better time more grace to talk about a subsidy, Will Benefit Themselves.

(St. Louis Republic.) But if the Cubans themselves are wis they will ask for annexation. It means more of good to them than to us.

BRADSTREET'S ON THE WEEK

ack of Transportation Facilities Experienced at Many Points. NEW YORK, Oct. 25.-Bradstreet's to

orrow will say; "The first rush of autumn wholesale trade is over and attention is now attracted to the movement of staple koods into the channels of consumption. Despite the smaller movement of grain and, up to this week, the lighter movement of coton, so heavy is the volume of business offered to the railroads of the country that complaints of car shortage come from all parts of the country, and this week, Philadelphia, on the Atlantic Coast; Cleveland and Chicago, on the Lakes; San Francisco and Portland, Ore., on the Pa-cific Coast, and Birmingham, at the South, all report transportation facilities inade-quate for the business offered in several lines, notably iron ore and steel, lumber, grain and coal. In the coal trade the shortage is marked because the anthracite tonnage is very heavy, being esti-mated at 55,000,000, or one-fifth larger than a year ago.

"Fall and winter goods on their way to the consumer have met a check in retail lines, caused by the mild weather, which has retarded sales of heavy-weight clothing and footwear. Pleasant fall weather, however, has several good sides to it, as evidenced by the reports that farmers in the Northwest are comp thrashing and fall plowing under favorable conditions, and that the cotton crop at the South is still making with the prospects of a rather better than expected

"Wholesale and jobbing trade generally is characterized as fair to moderate the country over. A fair reorder business is noted in the Northwest, but trade generally is waiting the movements of goods in retailers' hands. Collections are generally good, except at the South, where the slower movement of cotton has tended to retard business. As for some weeks past, the iron and steel trade returns the best reports, and these good reports are being prolonged to an extent which has rarely been witnessed. The placed this week, in all 160,000 tons being taken at the ruling rate of \$28 per ton by the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company, and some other large orders from other companies are now under negotiation. In all 1,500,000 tons for 1902 delivery have been booked.

poration in that connection, as President Hadley frankly says he was, is a measure of praise accorded to but few, and which we have no doubt a man of Mr. Washington's character appreciates at its true value. In short, Yale was eminently just and judicious in her grant of degrees on Wednesday, and all criticism is gratuitous."

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND ON YALE

The Preside Survivised and Pleased. few sales.
"Failures for the week number 25, as against 198 last week and 151 in this week

year ago.

DUN'S REVIEW OF TRADE. No Occasion for Anxiety Regarding

the Industrial Situation.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25 .- Dun's review to morrow will say:

"With mills, shops, factories and fur-naces assured of full operation until the end of the year, as a rule, and many con-tracts already running far into 1902, there is no occasion for anxiety regarding the industrial situation. Jobbers are still urgently asking prompt deliveries by manu acturers of staple lines, while opening transactions in fancy goods for the holidays are unusually early, showing that dealers anticipate a large trade. Retail distribution of heavy wearing apparel and other seasonable goods is checked by the tardiness of low temperatures, which is extremely fortunate in many cases where rankers have been unable to fill orders according to specifications. Prices of commodities rule firm and collections are satisfactory, even Southern payments coming forward promptly, now that the tardy cotton crop has begun to move

"Although stock market operations were much smaller than in the same week of the two preceding years, bank exchanges at this city were 18.1 per cent larger than in 1900 and H.6 per cent above 1890, whill at other leading cities the gains are 18.9 and 10.6 per cent, respectively. Despite the fact that in October, 1900, the movement of corn was exceptionally heavy United States District Court, in the case and earnings of roads in that region and earnings of rough in that regions surpassed all records, total railway earn-ings for the month thus far exceed last year's by 5.5 per cent and 1859 by 16.2 per cent. All groups made gains, though much the heaviest increase was reported by

Pacific roads.
"Each week the situation as to iron and "Each week the situation as to iron and steel becomes more encouraging, orders now running to the middle of 1982 in many finished products. Despite the extensive addition to productive capacity last year there is still much work in progress or preparation, premising many new plants ready to start next year. The feature of the week was the placing of enormous orders for steel rails, practically assuring another record-breaking output. Other railroad supplies are also in great demand, the most serious embarrassment being felt at many points on account of the car shortage.

mand, the most serious embarrasembeing felt at many points on account of the car shortage.

"Eastern makers of boots and shoes are still engaged on late orders for winter goods, and contracts come in freely from the West for spring lines. A much larger capacity will be in operation next year. Prices are unchanged, but the rise in leather makes it difficult to defer advances, while distant contracts are not sought at current figures. In woolen goods conditions are quiet on account of the warm weather, but mills are fully occupied and producers of knit goods have orders for some time.

"More satisfactory prices are received by domestic wheat growers, last year's figures being surpassed, not withstanding the largely increased yield just harvested. Smaller crops of other cereals and hay caused the use of much wheat in fattening livestock, and with lard more than 2 cents above last year's prices and mess pork \$3\$ a barrel higher, this has been a most profitable proceeding. Foreign buying is 2150 heavy. Cotton lost part of the recent advance, owing to heavy port receipts, and the failure of frost to appear as early as expected.

cepts, and the fallure of frost to appear as early as expected. "Fallures for the week numbered in the United States 240, against 265 last year, and 29 in Canada, against 25 last year."

Knox and the Trusts.

(Cincinnati Euquirer.) Attorney General Knox has not seemed to be more disturbed about the trusts than his bredecessor was. Indeed, this gentleman has been so quiet that the average citizen has to look at a book of fe erage citizen his to look at a sook of Per-erance when he has use for the name at the head of the Department of Justice. The President, though, is an anti-trust man, unless he has changed his views since he delivered his Labor Day speech at Minneapolis. He may, a little later, stimulate Mr. Knex to action or get a new Attorney General.

No Other Alternative.

If the Paris treaty was a blunder it committed us none the less to certain in-ternational obligations which make our etention of the Philippines imperative

Two Ways of Doing It. (Minneapolis Times.)

Gentlemen who are going down to ashington this winter to make laws for the people will nterse remember that there are two which surplus there are two such a surplus may be reduced action of taxation is one of them and extravagant appropriations for the absorption of said surplus another. It is easy to pick out the one that will be decidedly unpopular.

A Resourceful Country. (Chicago Tribune.)

which give it every advantage over its European competitors. It has also the improved machinery to develop them, and is gaining so rapidly in riches that no legificante business enterprise need suffer for lack of capital.

Sopreme Court of Cambridge Bank vs. Carle 65 Pac. Rep. (61), holds that the promise to pay is absolute; the complenion of capital.

LATE LEGAL DECISIONS.

Where an officer arrests the wrong person, on the mintaken identification of another, the Supreme Court of California, in the case of Miller vs. Fano (% Pac. Rep., 183), holds that the officer, and not the person who identified the party arrested, is liable for an action for false mprisonment. The defendant was arrested by a police officer on a charge of hav-ing sold a railroad ticket not belonging to him, but to a broker. The broker not positively identify the man, but stated that he looked like the man who had sold the ticket to him. The prisoner told the officer his name and address, and that he was not the man wanted, and referred to a friend residing in the city and well known to the officer. The officer, how-ever, failed to make any enquiries, and placed the prisoner in jail. The prisoner placed the prisoner in jail. The prisoner sued the officer and broker for faise imprisonment, and obtained a judgment of \$1,500. On appeal the Supretee Court sustained the judgment as to the officer, but reversed it as to the broker. The court held that the broker was not liable for the reason that he had not directed the officer to make the arrest, but merely made an innocent mistake in the identification. In sustaining the judgment against the officer the court said; "An officer of the law has a duty to perform in making an arrest. He also oxes a duty to the public and to the party about to be arrested. He should use prudence and diligence to find out if the party arrested is the party described in the warrant. If in his seal he willfully or carelessiy arrests an innocent party he should be made to suffer the consequences."

"Spooning, hugging, and kissing in a ie park in plain view of passers-by is not a misdemeanor, an offence, or crime, but is allowable under the sta utes and "rdinances," holds Judge Si vara, of Des Moines, Iowa.

A gift of his whole estate by a husband just before his death, with the intent to defeat the widow's right to a distributive share therein, is fraudulent and void, holds Judge Hawkins, of the Orphans' Court, Allegheny County, Pa., and even in the absence of fraud, an attempt to dispose of his estate, so as to defeat the widow's interest therein, by donatic causa mortis, is inconsistent with the statute of wills.

A lawyer employed by a railroad company on a yearly salary, payable monthly, is not a laborer or employe entitling him to a preference over other creditors, holds to a preference over other creditors, holds
Judge Caldwell in the case of Latta vs.
Lonsdale (197 Fed. Rep., 585). "It is generally believed," said the judge, "that
corporation lawyers have the opportunity
and are quite able and capable of taking
care of themselves when their clients fail,
and statutes of the character quoted are
not eracted in their interest, but for the
protection of wage earners proper, who
are laymen, and who have neither the position nor the opportunity nor the capacity to obtain payment or security for their
services, which the lawyer of the corporation has."

A police justice has power to issue a search warrant to recover stolen prop-erty located outside of the city limits, but which was stolen within the city, and over which crime he has exclusive jurisdiction, holds the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of O'Meara vs. Merritt (S.D. L. N., 620).

A conductor of a train cannot assault passenger in retaliation for an assault ommitted upon him, or for abusive words, or in revenge or punishment under any circumstances, without rendering the carrier liable for damages, holds the the carrier liable for damages, holds the Supreme Court of Alabama, in the cake of Birmingham Railway, etc., Co., vs. Baird (30 So. Rep., 456). It a conductor assaults a passenger otherwise than under a necessity to defend almself or a passenger from battery, or in rightfully ejecting the passenger, who, by his conduct to other passengers or otherwise has forfeited his right to carriage, the carrier is liable.

ommodation for and authorized to carry only 375 steerage passengers sells tickets to and receives 475 such passengers, and to and receives 475 such passengers, and by reason of such overcrowding the pas-sengers are delayed and injured. Judge Hanford, United States District Court, hold in the case of the Valencia (118 Fed. Rep. 221), that the company is respansi-ble for such damage, since such crowding beyond the point at which the passengers could be safely carried is a breach of the contract to safely carry them.

Where one repudiates a contract by which he is bound to make certain payof Peurrung vs. Carter-Crame Company (10 Fed. Rep., 107), holds that the other party is not bound to sue for damages as for a breach, or to wait till all the in-stallments are due, but may bring sepa-rate actions for installments as they be-come due.

Under an indictment for s ous liquors without a license and contrary to law, the Supreme Court of Alabama, in the case of Bonds vs. State (30 So. Rep. the case of bonds vs. State to So. 162, 677), holds that a conviction cannot be had against a defendant where the evidence shows that he had no interest in the liquor sold, nor in the money paid for it, but acted only as the agent or friend of the purchaser in procuring the liquor.

A mere business or other conversation by a juror with another person, entirely foreign to the case on trial, in the pres-ence and hearing of the sheriff and other ence and hearing of the shelf and purers, although reprehensible, because it shows a lack of respect for the law on the part of both officer and juror participating in it, and is unseeming and reproachable in the administration of justice and proposed in the render a verdict void. (Suproachable in the tice, will not render a verdict void. preme Court of Apr. als of West Virg in State vs. Cotts, 89 S. E. Rep., 666.)

Greater diligence is required by travelers crossing highways on which are street cars than upon those where there are none, holds the Supreme Court of Michigan, in the case of Merritt vs. Foote 68
D. L. N., 678), and there is a reciprocal
duty on the part of the railway, through
the motorman, to watch and keep the car
under control as far as practicable.

The inability of Judge Dunne, of the Circuit Court of Cook County, Ill., to fix the value of a set of false teeth saved the defendant, in a charge of larceny, from being convicted of grand larceny, and imbeing convicted of grand larceny, and imprisoned in the positientary. The defendant was accused of having stolen a set of second-hand false teeth, a purse, gud a railroad ticket. In order for him to be convicted of grand larceny it was necessary for the aggregate value of the stolen articles to exceed \$15. The purse and the railroad ticket did not equal that amount, and as the court was unable to put a price on false teeth that had been used, the defendant escaped a conviction of grand larceny, and was found guilty of petit larceny, the punishment for which does not permit a penitentiary seatence.

Service on a traveling salesman of a foreign corporation when he visited a State in relation to the transaction out of which the suit arose, is held by the which the suit arose, is head by the cape of Abbeville, etc., & Co. vs. Western, etc., Co. (29 S. E. Rep., 559), to be a good service on such corporation, where the corporation has no resident agent, place of business, or property within the State.

Goods ordered by the receiver of a mercantile establishment, but arriving after the sale in block of said establishment, but not paid for, and not included in the appraisement, pursuant to which the sale was made, are held by the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the case of Charter Oak Stove and Range Company (28 So. Rep 321), not to be included in such sale.

In Nebraska marriage is purely a cicontract, holds the Supreme Court of the State, in the case of University of Micgan vs. McYuckin 67 N. W., Rep., 1 and whenever the minds of parties callable of entering into such a contract w ha each other meet in a common conset thereto at the same time, there is a va marriage. No particular form of wer-is required to express such common co-

Where a note is payable the completion of a specified contract, the Supreme Court of California, in the case